

CHANGES TO BE MADE.

Tariff Bill to Be Subjected to More Alterations.

Manufacturers Ask Them and Senate Will Listen.

FIVE MINUTE RULE.

No Agreement Reached Yet on That Proposition.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—When the senate adjourned last night an attempt was made to secure an agreement to the five minute rule on the wool schedule, but this was refused because several senators desired to make more extended speeches. Senator Harris did not press the subject of a night session, because the Democrats still hoped an agreement might be had to put through the woolen schedule just as the cotton schedule was adopted.

The Republican senators have asked that certain increases be made all along the line of the woolen schedule. The requests have been rejected in part, but certain concessions have been offered which may be accepted, and the indications are very strong there will be changes made on some of the paragraphs at least, including those providing for a duty on woolens and children's dress goods, Italian cloth and bunting and coat lining; on ready-made clothing, and on wool and worsted yarns. The probabilities are that on women's and children's goods, and other articles included in the same paragraph, the dividing line will be changed from \$1 to sixty cents, and made to read so goods of this class valued at not over sixty cents shall pay a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem, instead of 40 as in the present law.

In the paragraph relating to ready-made clothing the present bill provides for a uniform ad valorem rate of 45 per cent. It is proposed to increase this rate to 50 per cent on those goods where they are valued at more than \$1.50 per pound, leaving the rate at 45 per cent on goods of this class of less value. A similar change is to be made on woolen and worsted yarns on which the bill stands, an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent is provided. As the paragraph will be changed it will probably increase the duty on goods of this class valued at more than 40 cents per pound to 40 per cent ad valorem, leaving those of less value at 30 per cent.

These changes have been advocated by a large number of manufacturers who now have a delegation here, consisting of Messrs. Stanton, Owens and Bramhall, and while the committee has not absolutely decided upon making them, all the indications are that they will be made.

Senator Aldrich is pressing for a still greater change, especially on women and children's dress goods. He is asking that in this schedule the dividing line be made at 40 cents and that the rate on goods worth less than 40 cents per pound shall be placed at 45 per cent and above 50 per cent.

MISSOURI BANKERS.

They Discuss Finance and Banquet at Clinton Convention.

CLINTON, Mo., June 14.—The second day's session of the fourth annual meeting of the Missouri Bankers' association was called to order at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon. President Wilcoxson presiding. The reports of committees were received and passed upon. Benton Gabbert, of Dearborn, read a paper on taxation; this was followed by George Ward, cashier First National bank of King City, with a paper entitled "Discrimination in the Valuation of Bank Stocks and Other Bank Property in Assessments." President Wilcoxson said he wished the press of the state would agitate this question until assessments were equalized on all property in the state. This seemed to meet the approval of the convention.

Dr. W. S. Woods, of the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City, addressed the meeting on "What Is the Matter and What Is the Remedy?" He said a combination of circumstances brought on the panic last year. The banks went under because they paid high rates of interest on deposits, gave exchange free, went into outside speculation, made loans on questionable security and to persons and corporations they should refuse. He paid his respects to congress and said he wished that body would pass a reasonable tariff bill and go home, and then the business of the country would take care of itself.

Alvah Trowbridge, of the National bank of New York, addressed the convention on money and banking. A banquet was given in the evening.

TO BOYCOTT BREWERS.

General Executive Board K. of L. Considering the Subject.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 14.—The general executive board of the Knights of Labor met here yesterday to consider the boycott of that organization against the breweries here controlled by the English syndicate. The determination was reached to send out a circular to all Knights of Labor and Federation of Labor men, as well as other union men, calling upon them to become temperate, in fact, total abstainers from beer consumption, in every large city or town and at all times and places where union beer cannot be obtained. A number of other minor local troubles also engaged the attention of the board.

Had Plenty of Money.

BOONEVILLE, Mo., June 14.—An inquest was held yesterday on the remains of the Chinaman who committed suicide on an M. & T. train, the verdict being suicide. In a pocket of his trousers was found sewed up \$463 in bills.

200,000 berry plants for sale at a reasonable price. Address, St. Joseph Cider Co., Station A, St. Joseph, Mo.

INDIANS AND A. P. A.

They Both Come Up in the House for Discussion.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Among the bills received in the house yesterday from the senate was one for the relief of Welmore & Bro. of St. Louis, which on motion of Mr. Cobb (Democrat) of Missouri, was passed immediately. Mr. Breckinridge (Democrat) of Arkansas secured the passage of the senate bill to grant the use of certain lands in the Hot Springs reservation to the Barry hospital. A bill to disapprove the treaty heretofore made with the Southern Ute Indians for their removal to territory of Utah, and providing for settling them on lands under the severalty act, was passed.

At 12:40 p. m. the Indian appropriation bill was taken up. An amendment was offered by Mr. Holman, increasing the appropriation for the support and civilization of the Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, Wichitas and affiliated tribes on reservations from \$90,000 to \$100,000 was adopted. A slight diversion was caused by Mr. Linton, of Michigan, who replied to the charges against him with the A. P. A., contained in Mr. Weadock's speech a few days ago. He denied all the allegations made and asserted they were utterly untrue. He declared the decrees of a church were not to be made paramount to the demands of a political party.

Mr. Weadock, replying to the remarks of Mr. Linton, and desiring to prove the accuracy of one of his charges, viz: That Mr. Linton was a member of the A. P. A., asked him the direct question whether he was a member of that organization.

"I do not propose to be catechized," replied Mr. Linton.

IOBBERY AT NEELYVILLE.

A Druggist at Neelyville, Mo., Held Up at Point of Pistol.

NEELYVILLE, Mo., June 14.—At 5:30 o'clock last night, when the business houses were all open and in full blast and the streets were crowded with people, one of the boldest holdups ever known was perpetrated in this city.

I. H. Barnhill, who owns a large drug store on the corner of Main and Malden avenue, and who is also mayor of the city, was in his store at the time. He was standing near a medium sized, sandy-haired man who walked in and held the druggist up at the point of two pistols.

Mr. Barnhill was compelled to turn over all of the cash in his safe, together with a fine gold watch. The robber escaped and a crowd of armed men started in pursuit, many shots being exchanged. It is impossible to learn the exact amount of money taken.

SWEEP AWAY BY FLOODS.

The Village of Grant, Ore., Carried Into the Columbia.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 14.—A telephone message from the Dalles states that almost the entire village of Grant, in Sherman county, has been swept away by the flood. Only the elevator and a few buildings on the high land remain.

Grant is a place of about 300 inhabitants, located on the Columbia river on the Union Pacific railroad, 111 miles east of Portland. No lives were lost.

Thompson Heard From.

SEDALIA, Mo., June 14.—Two letters were received here yesterday from J. C. Thompson, the absconding cashier of the defunct First National bank. They were mailed in the City of Mexico on June 9 and addressed to two law firms of this city. The latter decline to make public the nature of the communication, but it is believed here that Thompson wants to return to Sedalia and stand trial for his alleged crimes.

Texas Republicans Split.

FORT WORTH, Texas, June 14.—The Republican party of Texas remains divided in two factions, known as "Little Whites" and the Black and Tans. All efforts for harmony were futile. The Little Whites will meet in convention at Dallas, August 28. The Blacks and Tans will meet at Dallas August 28. The convention selected thirty-four delegates to the National league convention to be held at Denver.

Increase in Miners' Wages.

CHEROKEE, Kan., June 14.—The Cherokee Coal Mining company, which has been paying 75 cents per ton for mining, mine run of coal, has, by order of Superintendent Davis, posted notice notifying their men that the price hereafter would be increased to 80 cents per ton. The mine has been principally mining engine coal and has not as yet been affected by the prevailing strike.

Suit Against Mrs. Fremont.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 14.—A suit in equity was filed in the United States court by Loren Jones of New York against Mrs. Jesse Benton Fremont, widow of General Fremont, the pathfinder, to restrain her from collecting money from congress for the seizure of land by the government belonging to her husband.

Olney and the Commonwealth.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Attorney General Olney has received a dispatch from Judge Dundy, at Omaha, Neb., asking for troops to protect Union Pacific property from damage by commonwealers at Julesburg and Ogallala. Mr. Olney has, however, taken no action except to send for further particulars.

McNamara Acquitted.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 14.—A Clay county jury yesterday acquitted "Bishop" J. V. McNamara, who was charged with slandering Father Lillis in a lecture delivered at Turner hall January 18. The jury reached a verdict about 4:30 o'clock, after being out about an hour.

Governor of the Chickasaws.

ARDMORE, Ind. Ter., June 14.—At Tishomingo yesterday Tecumseh McClure was declared governor of the Chickasaw nation to fill the unexpired term of Governor E. Jonas Wolf, who is disqualified, being under indictment charged with embezzlement.

DEFENDS STANFORD.

Perkins of California Defends the Late Senator.

Representative Geary's Statements Are Contradicted.

AGAINST FREE WOOL.

Senator Sherman Made a Vigorous Speech Against It.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Mr. Perkins of California, at the opening of the senate yesterday, briefly defended the memory of the late Leland Stanford from the charge made by Representative Geary, a few days ago, that he had founded the Stanford university out of a spirit of revenge and resentment because he had not been elected a trustee of the university of California. When he was governor of California he (Mr. Perkins) had appointed Mr. Stanford a regent of the university, but, at the request of the latter the legislature did not confirm the nomination. Governor Stoneman also would have made Mr. Stanford a regent, but the honor was declined.

The tariff debate was then resumed, the pending question being Mr. Peffer's amendment to restore 50 per cent of the duty on raw wools. Mr. Sherman was recognized and made a vigorous speech against free wool and Messrs. Dubois and Hansbrough followed.

Mr. Dubois followed Mr. Sherman. When he finished Mr. Stewart of Nevada took the floor and made an argument against free wool. Mr. Hansbrough of North Dakota followed, and he was succeeded by Mr. Shoup, of Idaho, who also opposed free wool as disastrous to one of the chief industries of his state.

Mr. Mitchell of Oregon also opposed free wool. Mr. Frye declared Australia could produce enough wool to supply the entire consumption of the United States.

When this discussion ended, at 5:30, Mr. Quay took his manuscript from his desk and began the eighth installment of his famous speech began just two months ago. After Mr. Quay had spoken twenty minutes the senate adjourned.

FIRE IN BEVIER MINES.

Incendiaries Fire the Pit Head and Surface Works of Mine 43.

MACON, Mo., June 14.—Incendiaries fired the pit head and surface works of Kansas and Texas mine No. 43, near Bevier, at an early hour yesterday. Two watchmen were on duty there and when they began making efforts to subdue the flames they were fired on from ambush. The party in ambush did not press their advantage, but retired soon after and the guards managed to save part of the property. This fire followed so soon after the burning of the large bridge over Charlton river gives rise to the suspicion that the same parties are responsible for both occurrences. The officers have been unable to locate the parties guilty of these acts.

Swindled Out of \$5,000.

HOPKINS, Mo., June 14.—Henry Holker, an old and wealthy farmer of this, Nodaway county, is looking for three strangers who beat him out of \$5,000. It is the old story. The little tin box which was palmed off on Mr. Holker, and which was to have contained much wealth, really held three chips wrapped in paper. Holker has offered \$500 reward.

Suicide of a Bank President.

LARNED, Kan., June 14.—E. L. Chapman, ex-receiver of the United States land office of this place, and president of the First National bank at Great Bend, committed suicide at the latter place last evening by shooting himself through the chest. No cause can be assigned for the act.

Mrs. Dalton Leaves for California.

ARDMORE, Ind. Ter., June 14.—Mrs. Dalton and two children left at midnight with her husband's remains for California, via Newton, Kan., and Mojave.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The prohibition party of Tennessee met in mass convention at the state capital, about 150 being present.

Justice Harlan of Chicago has granted a supersedeas to the Coffins, wreckers of the Indianapolis bank, now serving terms in the Indiana penitentiary.

W. W. Brasie, assignee of the National Co-operative Building and investment association in Denver, says the concern will not pay one cent on the dollar.

In Chicago the Railway Train Dispatchers closed their annual convention. The next meeting will be in June next at Minneapolis.

A report comes from New York that a combination of the gasoline and gas stove manufacturing interests has been effected and a trust formed with a capital of \$10,000,000.

The Colorado state troops sent to suppress the trouble at Cripple Creek returned home, except 250 men, who were left as guards at the various mines during the next thirty days.

D. M. Burns, one of the leaders of the California Republican party, announces that the local delegation will support M. M. Estes for the Republican gubernatorial nomination at the Sacramento convention.

Denial is made of the statement that Richard Croker was booked on the Umbria as John Miles. The real John Miles, who is in the millinery goods business on Broadway, was a passenger on board the Umbria.

Judge Ross in the United States court in Los Angeles, Cal., sentenced the 170 weavers who stole the train on the Atlantic and Pacific railroad at Bartow, June 6, to four months in the county jail.

Ice Cream Soda at Stansfield's 632 Kas. ave.

GRAND OLD TIMES.

When Two Base Hits Were Made With Broomsticks.

SUMMIT, N. J., June 7.—I had been taking a walk through the woods and over the winding roads of this beautiful but very much overbuilt place and happened to mention the fact that this once romantic spot was being ruined by the march of progress, which from the poet's point of view is a veritable dead march.

"Yes," said a bystander at the railroad station where I happened to be at the time, "the place is simply spoiled for me, because it is built to death. Why, I can remember when I used to catch six pound pickerel in a beautiful crystal lily pond that used to be right where one of the big hotels now stands. Of course the pond was drained and filled in, that the land might be sold by the square inch."

"Those must have been great days," I remarked to draw the old man out.

"Well, I just guess they were," replied the mossback, with a smile that told me he was on his favorite subject. "Those were the days when you could go out and knock partridges down with a broom if they happened to fly near the ground. I have often jumped as a baseball player does for a ball with a broomstick in one hand and knocked a partridge coming on a curve to what was about equal to a two base hit. I have even jumped and caught them on the fly, but this was, of course, owing to the fact that they were very plentiful."

"They were never as plentiful as that, were they?" asked the man at the newsstand.

"I guess they were," replied the Summit pioneer. "Why, they were so plentiful that sometimes they flew around in swarms. Why, often in the dusk, when they could not see very well, they would fly into each other and drop to the ground. I have often gone out in the morning with a good sized basket and gathered them as you would chestnuts."

"Were the rabbits pretty thick?" asked the keeper of the newsstand.

"Were they thick?" repeated the old man, with dilated eyes and an expression of wild surprise at such an interrogation. "Well, I should say that thick is not the word to give you a fair idea of it. I have seen the earth almost gray with them, and it was a common precaution to have one's garden supplied with a couple of beagles to keep the rabbits from coming in and eating the green stuff. I remember once when I fell down stairs in the dark one night."

Here the old man paused to relight his cigar, and I asked to start him again.

"How did you come to fall down stairs in the dark?"

"I tripped on a rabbit and slipped at the top of the stairs. After that I always set rabbit traps all over the house just to be on the safe side. Sometimes I'd come down in the morning when the front door was carelessly left open the night before and find that I had caught more squirrels and rabbits than my family could eat in a week."

"What did you usually do with them if you didn't eat them?" asked the newsdealer.

"Used them for fertilizing the fields. Every fall we set nets and drove them into it. After we thought we had enough we scattered them over the fields like seed and plowed them under."

"The quail must have been abundant," I remarked.

"Well, rather," replied the old man, warming up afresh. "They were so plentiful that only colored people would eat them. These birds were considered the cheapest and commonest kind of food to be had. High toned, prosperous people ate salt pork, which greatly excited the envy of people whose circumstances compelled them to consume quail and woodcock. I have seen the air fairly black with them, and when I sat on my piazza at night I had to use a fan to keep them from flying in my face."

Here the old pioneer heaved a sigh for the present condition of Summit and hobbled away, probably to lose himself in happier thoughts and visions.

R. K. MCKINTHICK.

The Veteran Congressman Sickles.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Congressman Daniel E. Sickles is as erect, despite his 60 odd years of life and his canticles, as he was when but lad of 20. He receives his visitors with a manner that is a mixture of bluff cordiality and the courtesy of the old school. His hand grasp is hearty, and one who is admitted to 33 Fifth avenue, New York, especially if he be a veteran or a veteran's friend, is made to feel that the house and its belongings are as much his as the general's during the visit. The house is large, old fashioned and built of red brick. Its doorway possesses an amplitude that suggests true hospitality. It is a corner house, and on the side there is a little yard, almost the only one in that part of the city. The rooms on the ground floor are literally crowded with pictures and relics and statuettes and bric-a-brac.

"It is a great comfort to me," he said the other day, "to meet the boys who fought for the Union, especially if they tell me they fought in my command. They like to talk to me of their trials and struggles and successes since the war, and from the large number of well to do men I have met who were privates between 1860 and 1865 I have concluded that those who fought in the ranks had at least their share of the ability that was found in the Federal army. Hardly a week of my life passes that I am not accosted on the street by some man who tells me he fought under me as a private, and in almost all cases he has the bearing and wears the clothes of prosperity. It is true that we who went to the war lost several years' progress in the arts of peace, but the severe discipline that we passed through more than made up, I think, for the time we lost."

COLUMBIA BICYCLES

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MORNING

NIGHT

CAN BE RELIED UPON.

When you start out on a Columbia, you come home on it.

The fact that it is impossible to ascertain the quality of a bicycle by a casual examination should be a sufficient reason for buying a wheel with a reputation.

There is no wheel that has been before the public so long, none that stands or ever stood so high, none so well guaranteed, none whose guarantee is so substantial and so liberally interpreted, none so safe to buy as a Columbia.

With Columbias listed at \$125, few riders will be so unwise as to invest in lower grade bicycles.

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WILLIAM TAYLOR, Agent for Columbia Bicycles, 115-117 East 7th St. TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Quaint Callings.

"It don't pay," said Uncle Eben, "ter be stuck up. Every time you reaches ober ter look down or yoh feller man yer runs a great res oblosh yoh balance and drappin."

—Washington Star.

A difficult place to keep one's balance—at the bank.—Lowell Courier.

The other day Johnnie saw a branded mauling on the street. "Oh, mamma," he shouted, "just look how they've gone and vaccinated the poor thing!"—Harper's Young People.

There are two reasons why some people don't mind their own business. One is that they haven't any mind; the other, that they haven't any business.—Exchange.

"One ob de average man's greatest mistakes," said Uncle Eben, "am payin too much 'tention ter de mistakes dat comes undah 'is notice in uddah people. Dah ain' no sense in gittin ober an pullin up de weeds in an uddah man's gyarden."—Washington Star.

No smile is so genuine as that of the hen which, perched on the fence, watches the man next door making his spring garden.—Yonkers Statesman.

Every girl thinks her lover is a hero until a dog dashes at them as they are walking along the street.—Florida Times-Union.

Severe moralists doubt if the round dances lead to the square thing in good conduct.—Pittsburg.

"Hello!" exclaimed the telegraph editor, "Here's a first class article from Kentucky. 'You don't say so,' responded the absent-minded city editor. 'Who's got a cork screw?'"—Washington Star.

Mr. Cressen—You want to marry my niece, do you? Why she is the only relative I have. Charley Hardup—I have thought that all out, sir.—Raymond's.

There is no place like the home of one's sweetheart.—Galveston News.

This is the season when the man who has been at peace all winter has a falling out with his hammock.—Acheson Globe.

The man with an elastic step should go up stairs at a single bound.—Yonkers Statesman.

The meek must inherit the earth, for it's plain they never could get it in any other way.—Kate Field's Washington.

A suburban paper, reporting a meeting of a woman's dress reform league, says, "Thirty odd women were present."—Philadelphia Record.

A man never realizes his worth until he is sued for breach of promise.—Tit-Bits.

A man cannot always be the same everywhere. So perhaps it is excusable, after a man has delivered an eloquent plea for a more beautiful life, to go home and kick his dog and find fault with the supper his wife has prepared for him.—Boston Transcript.

"Could I see the head of the house?" Servant—I don't see how you could miss it. There was a champagne supper here last night.—Inter Ocean.

The man who is taking phosphorus for spring medicine is trying to make himself a match for any one.—Boston Transcript.

She—Riches have wings, they say. He—Yes, but it is not until a man loses them that he is said to "go up."—Yonkers Statesman.

Lesser—I am writing a new tank play and shall play the leading part myself. Dasher—Ah, you will certainly play the part of tank admirably.—New York World.

When you go in to collect a bill, the man at the counter is less apt to inquire about the health of your family than when you go in to pay one.—Acheson Globe.

The sky is so blue at this season of the year that the earth grows green with jealousy.—Boston Globe.

When everything else fails and your insomnia seems to be incurable, try to get a position as night watchman.—Florida Times-Union.

A married friend tells us in confidence that he would much rather pay for a bonnet for his wife than undergo the martyrdom of picking out a hat for himself.—Boston Transcript.

Tommy—Pa, what does the paper mean when it says "comment is unnecessary?" Mr. Figg—It means that the writer didn't know what to say.—Tit-Bits.

Charles—Oh, happy days these rocks are! Take a good hold of my arm, John, and if I slip hold on like grim death, but if you slip for goodness' sake let go.—Pearson's Weekly.

A pretty girl can usually forgive a man for staring at her, but you wouldn't think so to hear her tell the folks about it after she gets home.—Somerville Journal.

"Well, I don't care. There's one advantage in having low ceilings," said Mrs. Oldhouse to Mrs. Newhouse. "You can slap mosquitoes better."—Boston Courier.

Pointed shoes are well enough, but they should not be the only good points a man possesses.—Boston Transcript.

If speech is silver and silence is golden, it's no wonder that people sometimes purse their lips.—Philadelphia Record.

Just Found the Place

Where you can get your furniture repaired and also packed for shipment. Cleaning and laying carpets a specialty. All kinds of general jobbing work done on short notice. Work guaranteed by a good mechanic. No 417 West Tenth street.

If dull spiritless and stupid: If your blood is thick and sluggish: If your appetite is capricious and uncertain. You need a Sarsaparilla. For best results take De Witt's. It recommends itself. J. K. Jones.

Try Phillips' mineral water. It is considered the finest water for the stomach. 612 W. Eighth avenue. Try it.

D. Holmes, druggist, 781 Kansas ave.

Woman

You have your troubles, but we have the remedy. We know this because ladies who use

Viavi

tell us so. If you are not fully convinced of its merits, ask some of your friends about it. Some of them, probably, have used it. We are willing to stand or fall on the testimony of ladies who have used Viavi. You should profit by their experience.

Don't Rush

blindly into it. Inform yourself fully. "Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

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by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but a named condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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